

KENTUCKE GAZETTE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1787.

The following Declaration or Manifesto of the Prince of Orange, is not only remarkable for its sound reasoning, but breathes throughout that elevation and dignity of sentiment which befits a Prince in his situation. In it we find the expressions of a mind conscious of its own worth, and incapable of basely yielding to the clamours of faction. The whole is inserted verbatim, as it was copied from the Hague Gazette of June 6.

Copy of a Missive sent by his Royal Highness the Prince Stadtholder, to their High Mightinesses the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,
THE unfortunate divisions which reign between the high confederates, and more particularly in some of the provinces of this Republic, have risen to so high a degree, that the dear country appears to be menaced with a total breaking off its union, and a reversal of its established constitution. We think it a duty to ourselves, and to our country, to make known, by a public declaration, our sentiments and designs, not only out of our responsibility towards the nation and posterity, but to testify also once more our good will and ardent desire in this present danger, to contribute all in our power, and by all the means possible, to the re-establishment of union and of good order, and to prevent the destruction of this republic, of old its pulsant and flourishing.

To these ends, we have thought that we cannot better provide for this duty, than by the declaration which we send to your high mightinesses. We are persuaded that your high mightinesses, the particular states, and generally the whole nation will, well on their side, each in their vocation, and according to their powers, support in the most vigorous manner, our well intentioned efforts.

W. F. of ORANGE.

Nimeguen, 26 May, 1787.

DECLARATION.

We William, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and of Nassau, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain General and Admiral of the United Provinces, &c. &c. to all who shall see or read this, greeting.

"THE calumnies and the outrageous abuses which unmerited, are used on all occasions, in a manner the most low and detestable in divers provinces of the union, and principally in Holland, under the eyes, and without opposition on the part of the sovereign, to deprive us not only of what we have most precious of our honour and of our love of the nation: but also to raise against us and our government, a discontent and distrust, which are to give new matter to suspicions the most hateful and absurd, although always ill founded, respecting our sincere directions and better intention: that many public wrongs done our legitimate and hereditary rights, which have been granted on the formation of this distrust; the continual misunderstanding, the vexations, and in short, the disorders which trouble and toss so violently, and which continue in our dear country. All these justify the public declarations, and the measures the more proper for us to oppose in the most vigorous manner; the views and the movements of this small number of members and ministers of the regency, who only make use of their influence on the spirit of a part of the nation, and also on the deliberations of their sovereign, to forward this express, for reversing in consequence, the actual constitution of all the different provinces, and of the entire union, and to substitute in lieu a new plan of government; which it did not affect our proper influence and our power, and extremely dangerous to all which concerns the essential interests of our dear country. It must only be attributed to our disposition for mildness, and our care for preserving the repose and prosperity in general of our dear country, that we have suffered till now the continual disorders of cool blood, and that we have hitherto beheld those continual disorders with calmness and contempt, and that we have guarded and endeavoured to convert it by the most moderate and easy means, because we desire ardently to avoid all causes of the new discontent, and of inflaming the ardour of the reciprocal division of dissent.

"Nevertheless, as long as the sacred tie of the union preserves its strength, and the legal government of the different provinces their members, and

the cities belonging to these, had continued in some manner in their privileges, liberties and authorities; we thought we should find as well in the nature of the disputes themselves; as in the example of former times, sufficient grounds for flattering ourselves, that by paying a regard to the bent of the multitude, as far as could be found possible; and that, not only also absurd suspicions and every inclination to dangerous innovations should vanish, but also by redressing all inconsiderate and hasty acts of justice, that same concord, that love, that confidence, would be revived; by which our republic has not only preserved its religion and its liberty to the present misunderstandings, but raised itself to the zenith of vigor and prosperity: It is not long since that flattering hope seemed to resemble a prospect of the happiest issue. The most experienced and faithful regents united with the greatest number of good citizens and other inhabitants, of all the provinces of the union, particularly in Holland; did, on different occasions, give the most evident proofs of their repugnance to the oppressive designs and unjust resolutions, which were irregularly maintained; by the influence and indignation of a few leaders conspiring together, by the arms of some misled burghers, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the greatest part of their fellow citizens, and in opposition to the evident intentions of their lawful regencies, at a moment when it appeared also that equal resolutions were going to be entered into by the states of Holland, as the most proper for satisfying the known wishes of the greatest and best part of the nation, for instantly restoring every one to his rights, and as to a full exercise of all our trust; and at length to determine in a deliberate manner, upon the most proper means of redressing every species of violence, which threatened our liberty and our country. But to our heartfelt disappointment we have found, that these equitable intentions of the regents and citizens, friends to their country, instead of engaging the leaders of the cabal in any manner, and bringing them back from their obliquity, to a more reasonable conduct, has only animated them the more contrary; and has carried them to extremities, which are inconceivably an effective violation of the constitution, solemnly confirmed by the oath of their province, and a division of the ties of the union.

"They have not contented themselves to compel, at the point of the bayonet and musquet, these violent associations, forcing the regencies of some towns of Holland to enter into resolutions already resolved upon by the leaders of armed bodies, and which were stated to be under the appearance of respectful supplications, signed by some inhabitants, who were either compelled or bribed to it, as the inconceivable desire of the voice of the people; but they even had the audacity to depose, by an armed violence, the lawful regents, from their places in council, and to put others in their place; and these public violations of manumissions, rights, and privileges, however manifest they may be, have nevertheless been considered by the majority of the assembly of the state, through the influence of the said cabal, as purely domestic, notwithstanding the serious remonstrances of the regencies and people, although they were recommended to the particular care and to the sacred protection of the sovereign, and specially to our attention and care, in quality of our high dignity of hereditary Stadtholder, by a sacred commission.

"By all these usurpations, and this tyrannical influence, the order and validity of the high assemblies of the states of Holland are reversed and neglected; and the free voices of the regencies of one of the towns, who are the only representatives of the people, are seldom heard in the assembly, who, as true members of the state, can vote by deputy; but, on the contrary, the arbitrary demands of some of the inhabitants prevail, who have arrogated to themselves by an unjust violence, a despotism on the deliberation of their regencies.

"Moreover, the regencies of the two most powerful cities of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, have been brought to so uncertain a situation, by the violence of deposing and displacing, that not only the deposed regents, not to mention the number of citizens and inhabitants, and a considerable number of their distinguished fellow regents, who remain in place, have declared openly that these new assemblies, and their resolves, are illegal; and that they could not in conformity with their oath; and their duty, concur

in their deliberations; nevertheless they continue by an equal tyrannical influence, to hold as lawful, their seats in the assembly, as regents of the towns, though constrained and changed in such a violent manner.

"Having rendered vain all the good intentions of the former brave regents, and being assured of so many voices in the assembly of the state, by this unjust management, as the principal leaders and directors of this undertaking judge necessary for supporting their fixed plans, by an incompetent plurality; they have at length proceeded to an open violation of the union. The college of defence of the province of Holland, always acting in concert with these premeditated designs, as appears by the armed societies, having had the audacity of lately violently attacking the territories of one of the provinces of the union, the states of Utrecht, not only by a great number of mercenary and mixed troops, but also by a body of light troops in the particular service of Holland, and to molest the quarters and motions of the troops of the generality, which passed there, and were united to the generality by the customary oath; and for the interest of this province, at the request of the provincial sovereign, and for the security of this territory, provided with our letters patent.

"It was not apprehended that a second visitation not less dangerous in the consequences, and undoubtedly without a parallel, would be added to this first attempt against the foundation of the republic. Officers of the generality, attached by their situation as well as by the most sacred oaths of obedience, and por being attached to any of the provinces, particularly out of their own territory, have received orders on the part of Holland only, without consent of the union, without our letters patent as their captain general, and without permission of the lords of the states of Utrecht, to march into their territories and to violate them; with evident aggressions and hostility contrary to the faith and obedience sworn to the generality, and the respect which is due to us as captain general, and as the time, of the obligatory respect due to the territory of confederated sovereigns. Some officers and soldiers suffered themselves to be led into this measure, either through surprise, or through fear of being thought culpable, who are now like enemies in the territory of a sovereign province, with arms of the generality in their hands; without being able, or even daring to determine by whose special order this was done, and without our being informed that a step of that nature, and importance had been determined on by a resolution of the states of Holland. So that we were obliged to attribute it to the influence of the leaders of the cabal of that province.

"It was vain for the council of state to make the most serious exhortations against the disorders, and a violations of their oaths, by the officers and soldiers. In vain did the high confederates approve this measure of the council. The inflexible opposition of their leaders is such, that they have resolved in the assembly of their province, on the suspension of all officers who are faithful to their oath, and obedience to their generality, have refused to march by the orders of Holland out of that province, against a confederate sovereign, and against the troops of the state composing the same army with themselves. Since the unheard of fury of the unrestrained ambition of this pernicious cabal, has made the citizens take arms against regents and fellow citizens; and has deposited the legal regency of several towns, and filled all parts of the government with disorders, proposing still to disengage the entire army of the state of its best and most experienced officers to introduce dissension, and at last to turn this peaceable and flourishing country into a theatre of civil war, in which a number of inhabitants misled by appearances, will be brought to shed blood; the best strength of the republic will be destroyed by its own troops and citizens. The heart of every brave Batavian must shudder at the approaching danger of seeing our happy union for ever broken—our government entirely overturned—our religion and liberties annihilated for ever—our rich commerce, navigation and credit banished—and thus deprived, at one blow, of all the advantages of that prosperity which formerly rendered us, under the blessing of a beneficent God, and the wise government of the lawful sovereign, the terror of our enemies, and the admiration of all Europe.

"As far as this concerns us, we cannot conceal our heavy emotions at the unfortunate situation of our country; and we feel more than ever the impressions of that cordial affection, which has always bound us to this nation in the most tender manner. Amongst whom we were born, and for the happiness and prosperity of which we are more interested than any other Batavian, who's liberty, founded upon the merits and blood of our illustrious ancestors, is at the same time one of the principal sources, and will be so, if it please God to preserve the glory of us and our house.

"We think that we should do an injustice to our sacred obligations, by which we are tied to our country, in regard to our eminent relation, and the privilege of our country: we think we should do an injury to the sacred obligation to which the greatest, as well as the most distinguished part of the nation, as well regents and citizens, as soldiers of every state and condition engage us, by the most evident marks of affection and confidence which they give us, if we continue to adhere to our former resolution, to wait peaceably for the re-establishment of our rights, and if we neglect to lay before a devoted nation what we think concerning the present dissensions, and to show ourselves ready to give such assistance as may be proper and becoming our duty for the protection of the established constitution, not to let us remain longer under the unhappy, misled defenders of innovations, as a prey to violence and total destruction.

"These sentiments and obligatory views have not met a little encouragement from the states of Guelders, as far as depends on them, in the encouragement they give to the state of Utrecht, and the lead they of the other confederates in the maintenance of the union and its rights; and we think we cannot better satisfy our zeal and inclination, with regard to the true interests of our beloved country, but by declaring our intention openly to all, in concert with the said states of Utrecht and Guelders, as well as with those of the other provinces, by means of that power and influence which is annexed to our high dignity, to effect in the most speedy manner, the re-establishment of the union, to prevent all illegal violence, to restore union, peace and confidence, as well between the provinces, as the lords of the states, the regents and the inhabitants of each, so far that the independence and sovereignty of the provinces may be preserved, all the rights, privileges and real interests of the inhabitants may be protected, and that the citizens may be invested with such equitable influence as will best agree with the general interest, and established order of the constitution.

"And to the end that we may proceed more happily by a combined power, we will, that the lords of the states of all the provinces of the union, the lords of the states general, all the colleges of the government of the state or justice, and their particular members: with the good citizens and other inhabitants of these countries, be invited in the extreme peril in the most friendly and serious manner, not only to concur readily in it, but also for an explanation of our sentiments, that they may be assured in the most plain and express manner, that we desire nothing more than to adhere religiously to our oath, and our duty to our country in general, and each province in particular.

"Let us not have any other object, but every one to aid in the preservation of his rights and his liberties, to maintain the religion of the state, to oppose all unjust violence, to the inhabitants who would withdraw themselves from their competent judges, and particularly never to attempt to gain more power, might, authority, or influence, than what may accord with the laws, by virtue of our commissions of the incontrovertible resolutions of the state, and possessions duly recognized; for which purpose we flatter ourselves, that not only the lords of the states of the other provinces, will support our well intended efforts, but that the lords of the states of Holland and West Friesland, being immediately convinced of the pressing dangers into which the said ambitious influence has plunged our country, will not refuse any longer, but instantly and forthwith annul their resolutions, so precipitately and illegally entered into to our prejudice with regard to the command of the garrison at the Hague, and concerning the captain generalship of Holland; by annulling every thing that has contributed to tarnish our honour, unmeritedly and unrepented, as against our pure and our blameless management, which has been charged in the assembly of the lords of the states, with an accumulation of calumny and falsehood, and not only to acquit us of these aspersions, but also to reinvest us with the enjoyment and exercise of our lawful rights and distinctions; and by this means to afford us an opportunity of returning as soon as possible, into their province, with the preservation of that dignity, which is due to our birth

and our family, to which the sovereign himself is consideration of our intimate connection with the state cannot be indifferent, to be in a condition to adjust the differences that exist between the other provinces, and by this means to re-establish order and repose; and with the assistance of the confederates, under the blessing of God, to preserve our dear country from its ruin.

W. P. of ORANGE.
Given at the Ducal Castle of Nimeguen, the 26th of May, 1787.
G. Van Citters.

H A G U E, March 13.

WE are assured, that the court of Madrid, perceiving the requisition she has made to the republic of Holland, for a passage by the Cape of Good Hope, will meet with many difficulties, has determined that her ships shall pass, notwithstanding every opposition that may be made by the republic.

June 24. The report of a party of the prince of Orange's troops gaining the battle in a skirmish with some citizens of Utrecht, is misrepresented. The fact is a small party of the former approached too near on Tuesday last, & were driven back, having their officer and many men wounded; they dropt a canoe with a large gold head in their flight.

The council of Amsterdam have presented to the states of Holland a request made by upwards of six thousand inhabitants; which, after stating the various circumstances respecting the situation of that country, desires, that the French king may be called in as a mediator to compose the differences and prevent a dissolution of the union; especially as that monarch is the only true friend of the republic, which he particularly manifested in their late dispute with the emperor. The council at the same time signified their concurrence to the request, and it is thought the states will agree thereto.

This motion was to be decidedly determined in two days; during which time the representatives will consult their constituents. The stadtholderian party insists, that the king of Prussia be called in as second mediator, which will be acceded to, or rejected, at the next meeting of their high mightinesses.

Some days since a courier arrived here from Versailles, whose dispatches contain, as they assure us, an exhortation from the said court to the states of Holland, to make up matters with his royal highness the prince stadtholder, as the best method of putting a stop to the troubles, of which that court earnestly wishes to see an end.

L O N D O N, March 29.

A short time since in Ireland, an Irish gentleman waited on the duke of Rutland by eight o'clock in the morning, and his grace knowing that he must have rode twenty miles, politely asked him to stay and breakfast. "Arrah, and please your grace," replied the Irishman, "whenever I want to get up early, I generally breakfast over night, which saves a deal of time in travelling." His grace laughed at the bull, and invited the gentleman to dinner, which he readily accepted, and entertained the company with several other particulars equally curious with the former.

Advices from L' Orient say, that a consul, appointed by the American Congress, for the management of commercial concerns, has lately arrived at that port, and has sent off his credentials to the court of Versailles.

May 21. Such is the anxiety of the British court respecting Holland, that the greatest part of the cabinet ministers still remain in town. Three of the king's messengers have been dispatched to the Hague within these few days, the first of whom is hourly expected back.

What is become of Lord George Gordon? has any body seen him, or heard of him? Is he in the Highlands, the Lowlands, or the Netherlands? Has he appeared in the conventicles, the high churches, or the low churches? Has he been seen in the new lights or the old light? Have the army of martyrs taken him under their protection? Is he joined by the songs of the choir of virgins? Is he among the patriarchs, the prophets, the saints?—Protect him ye round heads, for the cavaliers are after him.

A variety of opinions have prevailed respecting the retreat of Lord George Gordon—the fact however is, and we have it on the authority of a gentleman who saw him on the road, that his lordship has left this country for Switzerland, by way of Holland.

It is a matter of very little consequence says a correspondent, whether the inflammable hero of 1780 be gone to Holland, to Scotland, or to America; wherever he goes this country has a happy riddance.

Paragraph from a late London Newspaper.
"What difference in the price of Animals in different parts of the world! In America, that land of liberty,

Men and Women are put up to sale, and brought by the lump for a mere trifle! In England, in prize gardens, a shaver or a butterfly, shall exceed in price any slave male or female. A gentleman may furnish his pasture fields with a large herd of cattle, easier than he can furnish his mansion with Crossed Clavers; and as for a favourite Spider, the price of it would buy half a dozen hackney wipers."

P I T T S B U R G H, July 21.

A short time since, about eight miles from this place, up the Alleghany River, at an Indian camp, the following very extraordinary affair happened—A young warrior of the Seneca nation, who had escaped taking the small pox, which is raging amongst them, being much incensed at seeing many of his brethren seized with that malady, expressed himself to this effect: That if the Great Man above dared to give him the small pox he would tomahawk him as he would a stump, which he pointed at, and to show how he would do, began cutting the stump in a most furious manner. In a few minutes he was struck entirely blind, and his head swelled to so great a degree that his eye balls burst from their sockets, and he expired in a few hours.

THE members of the LEXINGTON SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENT IN KNOWLEDGE, are requested to attend at the usual place on the evening of the eleventh of December next, on business of the utmost importance to the Society.

By Order.

N. WILSON, Sec.

Lexington, Nov. 20.

STRAYED from this town, towards the latter end of last month, the following Cattle, viz. One Cow her face, back and hind parts white, her sides chiefly black had an ordinary bell on with a piece out of one side; a heifer, 13 or 14 months old, a star in its face, otherwise much like the cow; two steers, will be two years old this winter, the one a reddish brindles, one of its ears cropped and slit, his horns thick resembling a bull; the other his head, neck, part of his shoulders and his legs to his knees is red, the rest of his body white except a red spot on one side nearly opposite his heart, with a crop off the right ear; two calves, near a year old, the one a bull, the other a heifer, both red, marked with a crop off the right and a small slit in the left ear. Whoever takes up said cattle and secures them so that the owner may have them again, shall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, paid by the PRINTER.

TO BE SOLD

BY the subscriber for ready cash, two valuable in lots contiguous to each other, conveniently situate in the town of Lexington, with considerable improvements thereon: Also one out lot under good fence and in repair for farming, for terms apply to the Printer hereof.

HENRY LEE.

SAMUEL BLAIR,

Has for sale, at the corner of High and Cross streets, Lexington,

A quantity of excellent STILLs of various sizes, copper and brass wash kettles, copper tea kettles, frying pans, tureens, tin ware, augers and two foot rules, very cheap for cash.

N. B. Said Blair makes and sells all kinds of mens and womens saddles, in the neatest, cheapest and best manner.

Strayed from my plantation near Lexington, about the first of October, a foal mare six years old, well made, near fifteen hands high, branded on the near buttock M with a blaze face. Also a bay mare and colt, about ten or eleven years old, thirteen hands and a half high, a small bell on, short dock, the colt also inclines to pace. Whoever takes up said creatures and delivers them to the subscriber shall receive FOUR Dollars.

RAWLEIGH CHINN.